

was only appreciated in 1922 when the Greek army, light-heartedly pressing far beyond the Smyrna sone, marched towards Angora and was hurled back by the Turks. The Greeks received moral support from the Lloyd George Ministry which, in concert with the French, had approved their occupation of Smyrna in 1919.- But moral support alone was of no avail After chasing the Greeks out of Smyrna, the Turkish army, flushed with victory, moved northwards, where a small allied force was stationed in the neutral zone which protected the Straits. France and Italy promptly withdrew their forces, leaving the British troops alone. Mustapha's demand for their withdrawal from Asia Minor created the most anxious situation for Great Britain since the war, for it seemed equally dangerous to surrender and to resist. Mr. Lloyd George, who had eloquently championed the Greek cause, stood firm and asked for the support of the Dominions in case of need. Happily the moderation of Mustapha and the coolness of General Harington avoided a clash; but the dramatic resurrection of Turkey tore up the Treaty of Sevres. Curzon had disapproved the Grecophil policy of his chief, and after the fall of the Coalition it was his task to negotiate a new treaty with the Turks. The Lausanne negotiations in 1922-3, brilliantly described by Mr. Harold Nicolson in *Curzon: The Last Phase*, were conducted between equals. Though months of discussion proved necessary, for Izzet was a hard bargainer, no irreconcilable differences emerged. The Turks were aware that their future was in Asia Minor, their historic home, and that Angora was easier to defend than the city of Constantino. Their new outlook diminished the significance of the Straits, and the consent of Turkey to their

demilitarization was the principal advantage from the British point of view of the Treaty of Lausanne, signed on July 23rd, 1923. Henceforth Anglo-Turk* relations were undisturbed.

A difference of opinion as to the ownership of the vilayet of Mosul was settled in favour of Irak by the Court of International Justice at The Hague, to which it had been submitted by both parties. Turkey at last renounced her old rights in Egypt. After generations of alternating amity and enmity the Turkish question, so far as we were concerned, was at last sponged off the slate. Joining the League in 1930 and signing a pact in 1934 with Jugoskvia, Roumania and Greece guaranteeing each other's Balkan frontiers, Turkey became and remained a stabilizing influence. When, in 1936, she an-